



The Hongkong Telegraph.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U.S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NOMINATING THE CANDIDATES.

San Francisco, July 1. At the Democratic Convention the first names proposed for selection as Democratic candidate for the Presidency were Senator Owen, Mr. Gerrard (former Ambassador to Berlin), Senator Cummings (temporary Chairman of the Convention), Senator Hitchcock, Mr. Mitchell Palmer (Attorney General), Mr. Meredith (Secretary of Agriculture) and Governor Cox of Ohio.

Appearing before the Sub-Committee drafting the platform, Mr. McCluskey urged an anti-Japanese plank, excluding non-assailable people and forbidding those already here from ownership or control of the soil.

Mr. Thompson presented the Labour plank, in which he charged the Republicans with reaction and declared that the Labour vote must seek now an avenue for an expression of its views.

Other planks urged the independence of India, sympathy with Korea and the independence of the Philippines, the latter causing the Committee to rise and cheer.

MR. MCADOO NOMINATED.

San Francisco, July 1. Mr. McAdoo has changed his mind and has been nominated. Governor Smith of New York and Governor Edwards of New Jersey have also been nominated.

A "SLIGHTLY MOIST" PLANK.

San Francisco, July 1. Administration leaders are reported to be planning to bring before the Convention a plank described as "slightly moist," which will refer to the fact that President Wilson voted the Volstead Act. It is a foregone conclusion that a fight on the floor of the Convention will be precipitated by the "drys," and on a straight "wet" or "dry" issue it is generally conceded that the Convention will vote "dry." But this plank is backed with a declaration upholding President Wilson. It is thought to have a good chance.

During the nominations, Senator Robinson requested Mrs. George Bass, one of the delegates, to take the chair. There was a roar of cheering because this was the first time a woman had wielded the gavel at a great National Convention.

THE IRISH PLANK.

San Francisco, July 2. The Platform Committee of the Convention has adopted a plank expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for self-government and pledges the party to such action as is consistent with international usage. A plank urging diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic was rejected.

ASIATIC IMMIGRANTS.

San Francisco, July 2. The plank in the platform dealing with Asiatic immigrants says that the policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants truly expresses the judgment of Americans and it pledges to support the States whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto, of particular concern.

FIGHT FOR "BONE DRY" DECLARATION.

San Francisco, July 2. The Platform Committee's draft platform does not mention Prohibition. Mr. Bryan declares that he will carry the fight for a "bone dry" declaration to the floor of the Convention.

MORE CANDIDATES.

San Francisco, July 2. At the Convention, Governor Cornell proposed Mr. Davis (Ambassador in London) as the strongest candidate. Senator Glass and Senator Simmons were also proposed.

Mrs. Brown, who was formerly the actress, Izetta Jewel, seconded Mr. Davis' nomination.

Miss Bessie Dwyer, of Manila, proposed Mr. Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines.

While the Convention was listening to the nominating speeches, the Committee of Resolutions was labouring considering the platform plank by plank. Their labours were interrupted by an application from a committee representing a caucus of Irish sympathisers, favouring the recognition of the Irish Republic. They stated that if the plank was not accepted it would be taken to the floor of the Convention. The Committee wrangled for two hours before reaching agreement on the suffrage plank and then agreed to hear the caucus case. Senator Walsh, who is head of the American commission for Irish freedom, told the Committee that the plan of the sub-Committee, proposing to leave the Irish question to the League of Nations, was regarded by the Irish as an evasion of the issue. He advocated a plank pledging the party to diplomatic recognition of the Irish Republic. The Committee rejected the sub-Committee's proposed plank and also another favouring Irish independence.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Washington, July 1. Senator Harding, the Republican candidate, in his first campaign speech, urged the preservation of "Americanism" as the first and highest duty of all citizens. He declared that America did not intend to hold aloof but to arrogate to herself the keeping of the American Continent and every concept of America's moral obligation. They must make sure that their own house was in order before they attempted the miracle of the Old World's stabilisation.

U.S. SHIPPING BILL.

BEING CONSIDERED BY BRITAIN.

London, July 1. In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Kellaway said the Departments concerned were carefully considering the possible effects of the American Merchant Marine Bill on British shipping.

NAVAL CLASPS.

FOR ACTION IN THE WAR.

London, June 3. The King has approved naval clasps to the War Medal for persons who have taken part in single ship actions, and actions with enemy forces, etc. The single ship actions include the fights with the German battleships, the "Königsberg," Mesopotamia, the Red Sea, the German battleships, German East Africa, the Pacific Islands and the German battleships. The actions with land troops include the actions for which the naval clasp is awarded to the members of the Zenden by the cruiser Sydney.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.

COL. JOHN WARD OPPOSES.

London, July 2. The National Federation of Trade Unions, at a meeting at Leamington, passed a resolution in favour of a 44-hour week in all industries, despite the advice of the Labourite, Colonel John Ward, who urged it would be far better to stabilise the present achievements of the Unions than to grasp at shadows.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON REPARATIONS.

Brussels, July 2. An evening communique says the British, Belgian and Italian delegates had a prolonged informal conference regarding the division of the amount from reparations received from Germany. There is no divergence of views regarding Germany's liabilities.

PREPARING FOR SPA.

Brussels, July 3rd. A communique says a second session of the Conference, held this afternoon, and presided over by M. de la Croix, considered the report by committees of experts with regard to naval, military and air disarmaments, in which Germany had failed to fulfil her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

The procedure to be followed at Spa was then discussed and it was decided to fix the next meeting of the Conference for July 5 at Spa. German delegates will be asked to participate in the Conference.

Finally the Conference took up the examination of an official communication from the Reparations Commission regarding the failure of Germany to fulfill her obligations in respect of the delivery of coal, despite the fact that the demands made on Germany had been less than those provided for in the Treaty.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

ADMIRAL BENSON SPEAKS OUT.

Washington, July 2. Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has announced that the Board is determined to build up the American Merchant Marine despite the threats of foreign interests to defeat the Bill. He further declared that if the threats of foreign carriers to divert business to the Pacific Coast are carried out the Board would allocate American vessels for a similar purpose.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

NO RELIEF TO BE GRANTED.

London, July 2. Receiving a deputation from the Federation of British Industries, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government's efforts to grapple with debt had been beneficial. He counselled great prudence by business men, but declined to give relief from the Excess Profits Tax, to extend the time or to take payment in War Stock.

THE IRISH UNREST.

THREAT TO MAGISTRATES.

London, July 2. Warning notices signed on behalf of the Irish Republican Army have been received by the Mohill Magistrates, demanding their resignation and threatening penalties if they do not comply. Raids for petrol, arms and ammunition continue to be a daily occurrence.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

London, July 3. The House of Commons has rejected by 163 votes to 45 an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill making the Bill non-contributory on the part of unemployed.

NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

London, July 2. A new service of aerial mails between London and Holland starts on July 3.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 2. Sussex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 21 runs. Leicester's match was abandoned.

THE SEAMEN'S CONGRESS.

Genoa, July 2. Mr. Barlow, Reporter of the Unemployment Committee of the Seamen's Congress, has presented a draft Convention abolishing private employment agencies. It suggests a substitute free State agencies, seamen to have free choice of ships. The Convention likewise provides for insurance unemployment after shipwreck.

THE GREEK OPERATIONS.

Paris, June 2. A Greek communique says the Greeks occupied Balikesar on June 30. The Nationalists were outflanked from the east and retreated after a stout resistance, leaving a number of killed and wounded. The Greeks captured 1,200 prisoners, 54 guns, with most of their breaches removed, and much war material.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAY SERVICE SUSPENDED.

Vienna, July 2. Owing to friction between the pro-boycott and anti-boycott railway employees of the eastern railway lines endangering the safety of passengers and goods, the Government has suspended the entire railway service between Vienna and the Hungarian frontier.

NO VOTES FOR RUSSIAN WOMEN.

Brussels, July 2. The Chamber has by 89 votes to 74 rejected votes for women.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, 3 and 4.)

EUROPEAN SHOOTING DETECTIVE.

CHARGE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Much public interest is evoked in the case of Mr. W. J. Williams, an employee at the Naval Dockyard, who was today brought before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, indicted on a charge of manslaughter.

On Saturday night, in consequence of an epidemic of lacerations which had broken out in that locality, Chinese detectives were sent to Kennedy Road on special duty, and it is stated that Mr. Williams, who is a tenant of one of the houses, shot one of them in the leg with a rifle, being under the impression when he saw this man prowling outside his house that he was a thief. The shot, which was fired from the hall crashed through a glass pane of the front door, hit the detective in the leg and he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital in an ambulance. From loss of blood the man died yesterday.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police appeared in Court this morning for the prosecution. He stated that the detective had unfortunately died since the original charge of wounding was preferred against the accused. That charge had now to be amended, and a charge of manslaughter brought in addition to the original count.

His Worship fixed the hearing of the case for to-morrow afternoon and the following day. The accused, who was bailed out yesterday at the Police Station in the sum of \$5, was again released on the same bail. Mr. Naah will appear for the defence.

BIG OPIUM HAUL.

FROM A JUNK.

That big syndicate of opium and arms smugglers whose presence has been indicated by the recent big hauls by officials of the Revenue Department suffered another big loss last night, when some 3,280 taels of the poppy juice, valued at \$36,000, were seized by C.P.O. Wildin on a junk which lay alongside the Praya.

The opium, which was apparently intended for the Colony, was carefully concealed in the hold, and its discovery led to the arrest of the mistress of the junk and another member of the crew on a charge of possession of the drug. They were brought up before the Magistrate (Mr. R. O. Hutchison) this morning, who granted a remand on the application of Mr. A. E. Hall, who is defending both prisoners.

FALSE PRETENCES.

A JAPANESE SENT TO GAOL.

Five charges of obtaining food, drinks and other things from various Japanese hotels and restaurants and a sixth charge of failing to register himself were to-day preferred against a Japanese fireman who stated he was formerly employed on the Persia Maru.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to all counts, with the exception of the one in respect of his registration.

It was disclosed that the Japanese managed to keep himself in good trim between the dates of the 30th June and the 3rd instant by visiting one hotel after the other and ordering a lavish supply of food and drinks the value of which when it came to be calculated amounted to nearly one hundred dollars. Further, by the exercise of clever speech he had also managed to obtain from a young lady, a Miss Saki Sasaki, living at the Normandy Hotel, a gold ring which is valued at \$15. A number of three-monthly banknotes were seized by Mr. Hutchison.

TUSSLE WITH GAMBLER.

POLICE OFFICER HAS WARM TIME.

Large Sergeant Nell, and a small gambler, whom he arrested on Saturday in Chung Sai Lane, went entered into a terrific struggle, to the great interest of a number of street loafers. The gambler proved to be too much of a handful for the Sergeant, who, in the course of his struggle with his prisoner, had to resort to his truncheon and finally to sound his whistle for aid.

Sergeant Nell swooped upon the surprised Chinese in the lane in question, had collared him by the neck, and was stooping to pick up the few coins on the ground to produce them as evidence before the Magistrate, when, quick to avail himself of the advantage, the prisoner suddenly evinced great activity. Wrenching himself free from the grasp of his captor, the Chinese fled down the lane, but was overtaken by the policeman in another lane. Here both pursuer and pursued fell over a bed which was being put out to dry in the sun, and with great adroitness, the Chinese applied his teeth to the most tender part of the Sergeant's leg. The Sergeant retaliated with his truncheon, but this seemed to produce no effect on the demeanour of the prisoner. Eventually the whistle was resorted to, but it was quickly snatched from his hand. This proved too much for the temper of the Sergeant, who gave the man an awful crack on the head with his truncheon. Not until then was the man calmed, but he was still keeping up a rather weak struggle when aid came for the exhausted Sergeant in the person of two other members of the Force.

The prisoner was to-day charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with gambling and assault, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour without the option of a fine.

DAY BY DAY.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Saturday.

Yesterday the Kowloon C. C. and U.S.B.C. met in an all-day golf match the latter winning easily.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 19th June, amounted to 86,211 tons and the sales during the period, to 89,541 tons.

Independence Day is being celebrated by local Americans to-day. The Stars and Stripes have been much in evidence, and the American Consulate has been closed to business. This afternoon a reception is being given by the American community at the Hongkong Hotel.

CHINAMAN'S OPIUM SUPPLY.

A Chinaman, named Tan Ah Lak, seaman on a Chinese vessel lying at Leith, was in Edinburgh Sheriff Court recently, fined £50, with the alternative of three months in prison, for having been found in possession of 5 lbs. of opium. Customs officers searching the vessel found the opium concealed behind one of the beams of a locker in the fore part of the ship. It was stated that were the opium to be sold, a profit of £50 would be realised. Opium brought into various ports often found its way to Chinatown in London. As usual, through an interpreter, said that though it was a large amount it was only for his own use in the future and he did not intend to sell it. He was fined £50 and three months in prison.

"KENT" SOLD.

BEING BROKEN UP HERE.

H.M.S. Kent has been sold to the Tak Cheong firm, marine dealers, for breaking up purposes. She will be broken up in the harbour, the work having already commenced.

The report that she was to be moved to Singapore is, therefore, incorrect.

The Kent, it will be remembered, took an active part in the Falklands battle and succeeded in sinking a German warship. In that action she was severely strained and became practically useless as a fighting unit. By being broken up by Chinese marine dealers, this gallant ship comes to an inglorious end.

LOCAL WEDDING.

ENRIQUEZ-LEONARD.

A wedding of interest to a large circle took place on Saturday at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. The bride was Miss Barbara Victoria Leonard, one of a well-known Hongkong family, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Leonard, barrister of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. C. Leonard. The bridegroom was Mr. Antonio de Gascon Enriquez, son of Mr. J. Gascon Gonzalez de Bernedo (ex-Consul for Chile and Acting Consul for Panama and Guatemala) and the late Mrs. C. Enriquez de Gonzalez de Bernedo, and sister of Mrs. M. de Gonzales. The church was nicely decorated and the large number of guests present witnessed a very happy union. The bride was given away by Professor F. Gonzalez, her brother-in-law. She was beautifully attired in a white satin dress trimmed with silver net lace, completed with the orthodox orange blossom and train of satin and net. The Maid of Honour was Miss Lilian, daughter of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Eileen and Doreen Leonard, sisters of the bride, both dressed in white net trimmed with pink and blue ribbons and satin rosettes. The bride's mother chose black satin and lace. Mr. T. C. Mognaschi, vice-consul for Peru, supported the bridegroom as best man, while Capt. J. Medina of the A.S. Quimper, attended the bride in like capacity. Rev. Father Augustine, Rector of St. Joseph's, was the officiating clergyman.

Subsequently a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where the happy couple received the heartiest good wishes of their many friends. The honeymoon is being spent in America, including a visit to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Enriquez left by the Katori Maru yesterday. The bride's going away dress was of champagne colour French crepe trimmed with white shadow lace, with hat and shoes to match.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 1s.77/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.72. Temperature—97. Humidity—78.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Humphrey Boscop—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—Leyland
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all the German submarine commanders whose names were published by the Admiralty in September 1918 as war prisoners had been released except one who is accused of grave violation of the rules of warfare and who is detained in England until the Government is satisfied that he will be tried.

Replying to Viscount Curzon Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government intended to raise at Spa the question of pressing the German Government to immediately proceed with the trial of war criminals.

Replying to Mr. Gretton, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Krassin negotiations were still proceeding but as the Government had concluded that the time for a decision had arrived they had intimated this to Mr. Krassin who was returning to Russia in order to submit the British Government's conditions to the Soviet authorities and be in a position to give a definite answer.

Mr. Bonar Law intimated that it was most probable the Home Rule Bill would not be proceeded with till the Autumn session.

The second reading of the Coal Bill was affirmed by 217 to 91. Sir Robert Horne, replying to the debate, stated that control of the export of coal would cease when things became normal but he could not predict when that would be. He looked forward with the greatest hope to the provisions in the Bill for bringing employers and workmen together.

The House of Lords rejected without division a Bill introduced by Lord Montagu proposing that the Parliaments of the Dominions deal with Ireland. After a speech by Lord Birkenhead, who declared that the Bill abrogated the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, the Bill was rejected.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, July 1.

Mr. Lloyd George, Viscount Curzon and Sir L. Worthington Evans, who is replacing Mr. Chamberlain, with their respective staffs, have left for Brussels. The French delegation, headed by M. Millerand, has departed from Paris accompanied by Signor Sforza. The Japanese Ambassador is already in Brussels. There are no indications of America being represented even in a watching capacity. It is expected the Brussels conference will last at least two days.

London, July 2.

A Brussels, communique says: The Conference held its first meeting this morning. Military and naval experts, including Marshal Foch, Sir Henry Wilson and Admiral Charlton reported on the German fulfilment of the military and naval clauses of the Treaty and were instructed to draw up a note for presentation to Germany at Spa with regard to the destruction of war material, aeroplanes, etc. The Conference considered questions of reparation, particularly the question of coal to be delivered by Germany under the Treaty. Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand and the Belgian delegates this afternoon held an extraordinary session to discuss reparations.

PLENTY OF WHEAT IN PROSPECT.

Rome, July 2.

Statistics issued by the International Institute of Agriculture show that on 1st April there were still 105 million quintals of wheat and rye available in exporting countries, namely sixty in North America, thirty-two in South America and thirteen in Australia. The requirements of importing countries between April and their respective harvests are eighty-one million quintals. Consequently, a surplus would be available in the coming season. The Institute forecasts generally a favourable summer which indicates a good European harvest. Should the forecast be borne out the requirements of countries importing on a large scale would be less than last year. British India had a larger crop than last year so it was probable that exports would recommence next season. The United States expects a smaller crop than in 1919 but above the pre-war average. The Canadian crop prospects are favourable and the yield will possibly be much larger than in 1919. It is held that the outlook for the coming year does not justify serious anxiety either for importers or exporters.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Perth, W.A., July 1.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had a warm-hearted reception in West Australia when travelling to Perth. An immense gathering gave him an ovation in Perth.

The Prince arrived on H.M.S. Renown and was welcomed by the Governor, the Premier and the Mayor of Albany and leading citizens, also by a fine gathering of ex-soldiers, nurses and school children.

TROUBLED IRELAND.

London, July 1.

General Willis has arrived at Fermoy to replace General Lucas. The police barracks in one of the main streets of Cork were severely damaged by a bomb explosion last night, a girl being injured. The Sinn Feiners had previously warned passers by.

BRITISH REVENUE INCREASING.

London, July 1.

The revenue of the past quarter shows the following increases compared with the same quarter of 1919.—Excise, £17,762,000; Stamps, £2,017,000; Income Tax, £14,604,000 Decreases.—Customs £2,014,000; Excess Profits £7,423,000.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Paris, July 1.

The Senate has ratified the Austrian peace treaty by 263 to 22.

JAPAN AND MILITARISM.

A JAPANESE PAPER'S COMMENT.

The following is from the paper *Yomiuri*:

"After the signature of the Treaty of Peace, the attention of our compatriots was withdrawn from European politics. Indeed that event was the signal for the attention of Europe and America, more especially the United States, to be directed to the Far East, China more especially. In their view, there are two great centres where natural resources still remain undeveloped, namely, Russia and China. But Russia being in such a state as everybody knows, China is really the only country that is worthy of their notice. But in the way of their activities in China they find an obstacle in the shape of Japan, which they think must be removed by every means in their power. This is the reason why they are bent on pushing aside Japan by accusing her of militarism, as they succeeded in pulling down Germany with the same charge of militarism. Hence the anti-Japanese movements in China, the anti-Japanese agitations in the campaigns for the Presidency in America, and the various demands in connection with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Their motives are impure, and, in consequence their arguments are entirely illogical. And yet with a very few exceptions all the papers and magazines in England and America are abusing Japan to the best of their ability. These attacks on Japan may be put together and summarised as follows:

"At the time when the war broke out there were five militaristic and despotic Empires, of which Japan is now the only survivor, the four Empires of Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey having collapsed. Thus Japan has not only sustained no damage from the war but become an unexpectedly richer country. This is a great menace to European civilisation. Should European civilisation fall to rise again from amidst its ruin, the hegemony in the Pacific will be assumed by Japan; and the hegemony in the Pacific spells the control of the world at large. America is in a position to understand the conditions in the Far East best, paying as she does greater attention to Japan than to Europe, and Britain must therefore follow America's suit so far as Far Eastern affairs are concerned. Further, China is possessed of a population of 500,000,000 souls and her coal resources are such that they will last for one thousand years even though 1,000,000 tons, the annual consumption of coal in the world, be turned out every year. In a war with China, it will take fifty years to reduce the Chinese population by 10 per cent, killing Chinese soldiers at the rate of 1,000,000 a year! To allow this China to pass under Japan's influence would be a very formidable danger indeed to mankind. Whether such danger shall materialise or otherwise depends on whether Japan will continue under the sway of the military party, as at present, or will develop a democratic government and render the maintenance of peace in the Far East possible. The victory of the military party in Japan will mean the destruction of the world. All nations must therefore co-operate in ousting the military party in Japan! It is the policy of Britain and America to have Japan regarded by the world in this light and exert themselves to the utmost in order to curtail her power. We are of course against militarism. But Japan has no more territorial ambition than Britain and America themselves. We therefore take the strongest exception to the actions of the British and the Americans who make a false accusation in order to promote their own interests."

CASKET OF YPRES OAK.

A soldier who listened to a sermon by the vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway, during the war was afterwards at Ypres. He remembered that the clergyman had wished for something historic that would be used in making the church's roll of honour. Coming across some pieces of oak which had been smashed from a door of the Cloth Hall, he kept them, and they have now been made into a casket. This casket, which contains the names of 1,000 men of the parish who joined up, forms part of the war memorial which was unveiled at the church on Whit Sunday.

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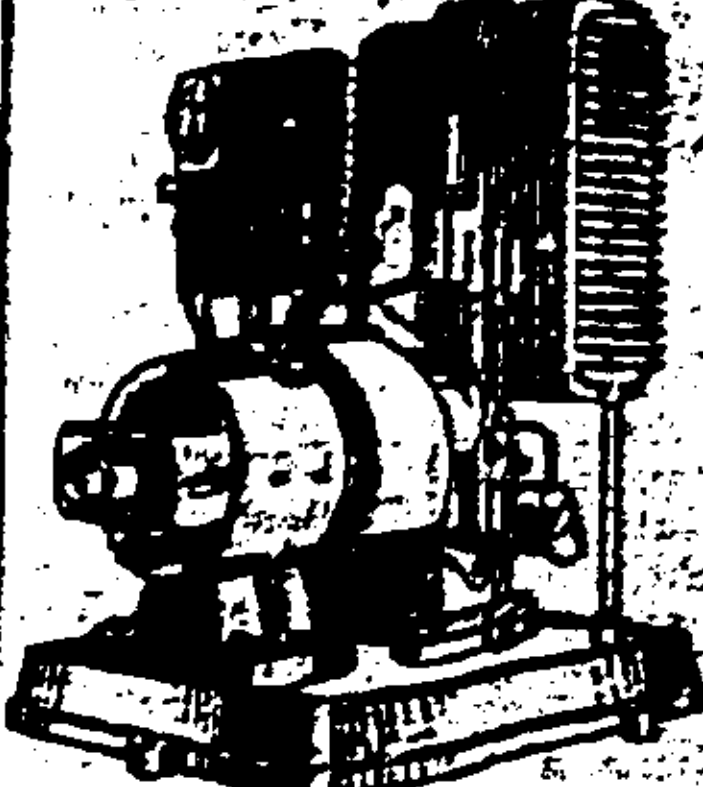
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 3)

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

Paris, July 1.

The Turkish reply to the draft of the Peace Treaty recognises the independence of Armenia, Hedjaz and the French protectorate of Tunis in Morocco. It renounces all claims to Libya, Egypt and the islands in the Aegean, recognises the independence of Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and the British rights in the Suez Canal, the Sudan and Cyprus and agrees to the opening of the Straits but, requests that a regime similar to the Suez Canal be provided as in the Treaty of Constantinople of 1838. It objects to the Thracian and Smyrna conditions, demands the withdrawal of the Greeks from the Smyrna region but agrees to the reduction of the army and the appointment of a financial commission of control.

Newspapers state that General Ironside is proceeding to Is mid in command of the Anglo-Greek forces. The "Times" Chanak correspondent says: The British have landed at Lapsaki, opposite Gallipoli, and Greeks have landed at Kildibahr to reinforce the French garrison.

London, June 30.

The "Times" Paris correspondent states that the Turkish Grand Vizier's reply to the peace terms claims Port Alexandretta for Turkey. The "Times" states that Greek troops have occupied Chanak on the Dardanelles.

GERMANY'S FORCES.

Berlin, July 1.

Herr Severing, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, has informed the Foreign Office that he refuses to disband the security police though he is willing that Entente officers should supervise their employment and equipment.

London, July 1.

Food riots continue to be reported from Germany. Many food and clothing shops at Luebeck have been plundered. The police fired on the rioters, killing three. The Senate declared a state of siege and called up the Citizens' Guard and order was restored. It is opined here that the reports of such disorders are exaggerated in order to excuse Germany from reducing her forces.

GIANT, ZEPPELIN.

London, July 1.

The German super-zepplin, LZ-121, which was built specially to bomb New York, has been surrendered under the Peace Treaty, and has arrived in England. She is the largest airship in the world.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Germany had hitherto surrendered nineteen seaplanes, while 2,346 aeroplanes had been destroyed under Allied supervision.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

Belgrade, June 30.

The newspaper "Pravda" publishes a telegram from Ushak which states that after desperate fighting the Albanian insurgents stormed Valona, and captured the whole Italian garrison.

London, July 1.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Albanians have captured Valona. On the contrary Valona telegrams state that the Italian plenipotentiary Aliotti has arrived to endeavour to negotiate a settlement with the Albanians. The town is quiet.

REDS IN POLAND.

Warsaw, July 1.

A communique states that east of Scepilowka the enemy has occupied a part of Poland which the Polish troops had previously evacuated.

London, July 1.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin states the Reds are concentrating seventy-two divisions on the Polish frontier. A new offensive is impending. At present the Poles are stubbornly resisting the Red pressure south-west from Pripiet, also north-west from Jitomir. The Reds' object is apparently to drive the Poles back on the Cossack frontier in the direction of Lemberg.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

Berlin, July 1.

Dr. Wirth, the new Finance Minister, estimates the total debt of Germany at 265,000,000 marks.

WORKERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

LORD HALDANE'S £1,000,000 SCHEME.

Viscount Haldane, speaking in his capacity as Chancellor of the Bristol University, delivered an important address to the Co-operative Congress held in that city, taking as his subject "Education and Democracy." He developed his proposal for a new undertaking by Parliament in the shape of provision for the higher education of the adult workers. He attaches great importance to the possible results of this new program, and his hopes are shared by the co-operative leaders. Influential University professors and others are joining the movement.

A great part of the community, Lord Haldane said, had found itself excluded from the immense advantage which the sort of learning he had in mind could undoubtedly confer. It was not the possession of knowledge by the few that was responsible for a sense of wrong which made men and women impatient. It was the want of its possession by the many. The greatest of all equalities was the freedom of the spirit that enabled those who possessed it to see things in their true proportions. Nothing could be so tranquillising for democracy as would be the consciousness of equality in mental equipment.

MILLIONAIRE AND WORKER.

"But it is not enough to speak of learning," Lord Haldane went on, "as though it were all of the same kind, and something that could be taken up or laid down. All men cannot be educated alike. Some men have it in them to contrive to educate themselves. Others can never be fully developed in mind any more than in body. A millionaire may send his son to Oxford and provide him with the best tutorial assistance, but the son may be incapable of taking in his chance, and may turn to inglorious self-indulgence as soon as he can escape from the University."

"On the other hand, on occasion a working man may prove to have the natural gift that enables him to transform his mind to a high level of capacity by the hard toil of his own unaided spirit. I knew of a stationmaster at a little station in Scotland who had worked unaided through the whole of the many volumes of the Gifford Lectures on the Nature of God, many of them most abstruse, delivered through a long series of years by some of the keenest metaphysicians of this and other countries. But, of course, normally, and in the case of rich and poor alike, adequate teaching is essential."

NEW DUTY OF THE STATE.

Dealing with the method of the future education of the adult democracy, Lord Haldane said the development of mind among the people must not stop at 18. He suggested to them that they should throw the energies of their great co-operative movement into the attainment of a new goal. Let it be the duty of the State, just as it is assumed direct responsibility in 1870 for the education of youth, now to assume anew responsibility for an education that need cease only with the grave.

"It would take time to organise such a system. The Universities must first be strengthened, so that they might be made capable of expansion. Local organisations must be provided. The Exchequer might have to find another million annually, but this expenditure ought to bring an ample return in a variety of forms—better production, more widely diffused intelligence in

JAPAN, CHINA AND INDIA.

THEIR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Lord Meston of Agna and Dunottar, as the guest of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, recently delivered an after-luncheon address on industrial competition under the title "East and West." Mr. Robert Milne, president of the Chamber, presided. Lord Meston, after referring to the development of the industries and manufactures of the East and their relation to industries and manufactures in Great Britain, said that in each of the three great countries—Japan, China, and India—there was growing up a national spirit which would manifest itself in an intense demand for facilities for training for industrial development, including research, and it was significant that when these countries had thrown over their shoulders the obligations they would be better protectionists. Labour in India was of poor quality, but would improve with the raising of the standard of comfort, and it was extraordinarily abundant, and had no eight hours' movement. (Laughter.) It would be years before India could overtake the most preliminary steps in the conversion of its own raw materials. It would be still more years before India began to dump her products in this country, and probably when she did begin to dump them they would be rather poor stuff, but they must remember the continental industries of the dyes and the toys from Germany were also poor stuff, but that they paved the way for other things. He would not go so far as to say it would be within the life-time of the present generation that India, China or Japan would compete in our own markets with our products, but as the standard of comfort rose the demand would increase so much that there would be plenty of room for both. But what he ventured to say was that in many ways the effectiveness of their industrial and manufacturing activities must be increased to prepare for what was inevitably coming.

GENERAL NEWS.

-ANGLO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

The Chinese Minister and Madam Sze gave a reception recently at the Chinese Legation, Portland Place, London, to Sir John Jordan, lately British Minister at Peking, and Lady Jordan, on the occasion of their return to England. "Sir John Jordan," said his Excellency in a speech of welcome, "has spent fourteen years of his political life in China, and I do not think that in the history of international intercourse any diplomat has ever done more for our country, living or dead, for the cause of Anglo-Chinese friendship. The Chinese of all classes loved and respected him. He has criticised our shortcomings frankly, and we welcome his criticisms, because they were constructive and not destructive, and we knew that they came from a well wisher and a friend."

industry, the automatic solution of social problems which baffled us now, and cost us unnecessary expenditure because of our inertia, and above all a noble people.

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THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES AND EASE OF HEART.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.
"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

TRIALS IN CAMERA.

OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE DARLING.

Mr. Justice Darling, at the close of a trial at the Old Bailey recently, severely criticised the trying of incest cases in camera. When the charge was called on for hearing, everyone connected with the case was directed by the Court officials to leave the tribunal during the trial, the Incest Act, 1908, requiring the proceedings to be in camera. His Lordship remarked that he considered it was time, in the public interest, that such secret trials should be abolished. His Lordship thought it a great disadvantage that the public should not know who were the accused and what sentences were passed if they were found guilty. As such trials took place in secret, by order of Parliament, these facts did not get known. "I am certain," continued the Judge, "that incest would be much less frequent if people knew that since 1908 it has been a crime, punishable in the ordinary Criminal Courts of the country, and if they knew that Parliament had indicated that people who were found guilty of incest are liable to be sent to penal servitude for seven years. I have had a good deal of experience of trying cases of this kind on circuit and in this Court, and I am convinced that it is time, in the public advantage, so that people should really know what are crimes in this country and the punishment inflicted for them, this system of trying cases in secret should be abolished. I have just tried four people, brother and sisters, for incest. As it was in secret, I shall not give their names or state what punishments I inflicted. They were of course within the severe punishments indicated by Parliament. What I have mentioned does not trench on the secrecy of the trial, but I thought it my duty to say it, because I am fully persuaded that these cases should be tried as ordinary sexual cases are tried. There are no details in them of a more revolting character than in the other cases; in fact, in nearly all incest cases the woman consents, and, therefore, there are not the horrible instances of violence, and so on, frequently given publicly in evidence in other cases, and made known to everybody throughout the length and breadth of the land. Whether I am justified in saying what I have, I shall leave the public to judge, but I thought it my duty to mention it, because I believe the present system is unjust to ignorant people, who are often unacquainted with the mere fact that a law has been passed recently under which they can be severely punished for what was, hitherto, not a criminal offence, nor triable in the King's Courts.

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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE

THE Steamship "ARCTURUS"

Having arrived from Seattle via ports, on July 1st 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on July 6th, 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 7th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.
1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "PYRRHUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1920.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO
THE Steamship
"EASTERN TRADER"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports on 1st July, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

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All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 7th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

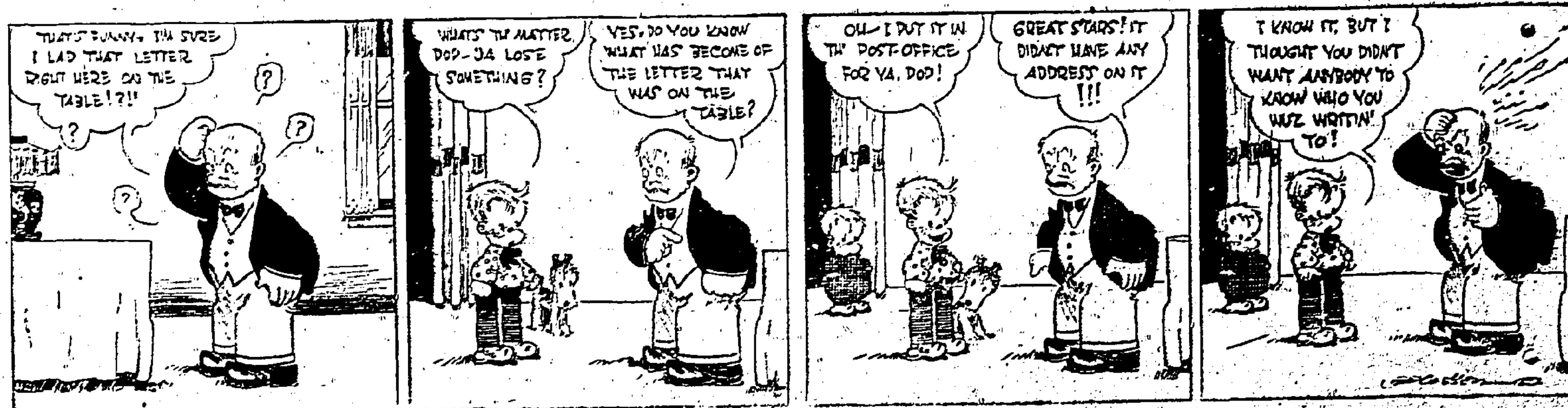
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.
1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Ctl,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920.

HONGKONG AND WIRELESS.

There is not a British commercial house in Hongkong but what must be interested in the news that was received in the Colony on Saturday regarding Imperial wireless telegraphy. It is a matter that is so bound up with the progress of Britain's commercial strength that it has direct appeal to all. One has only to think of the vexatious and costly delays of the present cable system to realise the truth of that statement and it takes but little imagination to conjure up a picture of the tremendous benefits that would accrue if an efficient wireless service were inaugurated which would be open to business men, to the Press and others.

We have previously commented on this matter and it has been raised in our own Legislative Council by question. At that time there was nothing definite known and all our local Government could say was that it had no knowledge of how Hongkong's interests were being looked after. It has long been felt that Hongkong is being handicapped by being out of public wireless touch with other large centres of the world. All that we have is the D'Aguiar Station, with its limited ship-to-shore capacity. Stonecutters' doesn't count so far as practical public service goes. And now, if the report of this Imperial Committee is acted upon, Hongkong will be brought into a very important and potential scheme of public wireless. This is really big news for the Colony and marks a very distinct step in its evolution. To look for a moment at the Report we see that it is the belief of the Committee that to connect various parts of the Empire by wireless line would result in meeting essential strategic needs besides the establishment of a reliable, expeditious and economical official, commercial and press traffic. The cost is stated to be something under a million and a quarter sterling, but the system would have to earn £425,000 annually to defray charges including interest and amortisation. It is expected that the earnings would be only £325,000, leaving an annual loss of £100,000. The Report goes on to declare, very soundly, that this small temporary loss would be negligible in comparison with the Imperial benefits conferred, and it is that fact which should be borne in mind when an execution of the recommendations is being considered. There are some things which are worth spending money to secure and we fully believe that if this scheme were to cost twice the annual deficit that is expected it would still be worth while. Although it might not earn for itself the needed revenue it would certainly earn more for the Empire, and that is what should be aimed at. The details that Reuter gave of the various stations it is proposed to be established need hardly be recounted here, for the central fact so far as we are concerned is that Hongkong is included among a series of commercial centres that makes the scheme one of tremendous value. And as time went on that series would doubtless be made more comprehensive than is now suggested.

The truth of the phrase "Time is money" is becoming more and more emphasised by modern commercial methods. In these days of competitive buying and selling it is the man who is in first who counts. Hongkong, with its fluctuating exchange, is peculiarly in need of quickly transmitted information and how costly cable delays have been of late could be told by practically every merchant here. As a newspaper we are not disinterested in the project and the reading public have an equal share in that interest. The telegram that brought this news took no fewer than five days to travel and if business telegrams take as long, it means that we are, apart from purely local happenings, living five days behind the times. One can easily see how by a system of wireless we should be linked closer to the Home Country and also to all those other parts of the Empire of which we are not so insignificant a part as some would fain believe. All that Hongkong can do now is to wait and see how this Report will be accepted by the Home Government, but the waiting will be accompanied by the hope that we shall see a fruition and that in consequence Hongkong's position in the Orient will be strengthened.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

WORLD TENNIS.

There have been some great struggles in the world's tennis championships at Wimbledon. In the challenge round of the ladies' singles competition the same two ladies appeared as last year—Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss Lenglen. This time, however, the former was the challenger, whereas a year ago she was holder of the title. Last year's match will long be remembered in the annals of championship tennis. For Mrs. Lambert Chambers lost her title of lady champion after she only needed one solitary point to retain it. Miss Lenglen won that contest by 10-5, 4-6, 9-7. That the British ex-champion has been in great form is shown by her victories in this year's semi-final and final. In the former she beat the American lady champion by 6-0 and 6-3, whilst Miss Ryan (the clever Californian player) could only register three games against her in the final. All through the season Mrs. Lambert Chambers has been playing magnificently, and it is only in accordance with expectations that she has done so well at Wimbledon. Of late we have not heard a great deal of Miss Lenglen, the present world champion, until the week-end news of her victory against Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the challenge round. The fact that she won so easily shows that she has fully retained her wonderful skill and that she thoroughly deserves to retain the title.

WHAT OF THE GENTS?

One of the finest of the American players, Tilden, has won the right to meet Patterson in the challenge round of the gentlemen's competition. He has worthily qualified for the honour, too. A great effort was made by Shimidzu, the Japanese exponent, to win through the competition and though he has not succeeded he has done really wonderfully. To count the French champion, Gobert, as well as Mavrogorato, amongst those whom he "outed" is something of which he may well be proud. And he put up a magnificent fight in the final round, too, for although Tilden won by three straight sets, there was only a difference of six games on the total and the last set went no fewer than 24 games before a decision was reached. So there can be no question about Shimidzu's right to a place amongst the world's best players. Britain is not so strong in gentlemen as in lady players; for once again neither of the world's championship finalists are Englishmen. Last year, two Australians contested the title. Patterson being successful in wresting the championship from Norman Brookes. Still, if not an Englishman, Patterson is a British Empire player, and he is in every way a worthy opponent for Tilden to meet. In this match a great fight may be anticipated.

OUR PRINCE.

Hongkong extremely regrets that there is little probability of a visit to this Colony of the Prince of Wales, who has been applied to as a great ambassador of Empire and who has since the war seen for himself so many of the possessions over which he will one day rule. It will be recalled that some time back an invitation, in the name of the Colony, was extended to His Royal Highness to include Hongkong in his Australian tour, either on the outward or homeward journey, but that an official intimation was received by the local Government to the effect that the arrangements for the tour made this impossible. Since then, and during the Prince's stay in Australia, it has been reported that he intended returning Home via China and India. That rather looked as though an alteration of plans had been made, but we now learn that there is little probability of this. The Royal visitor coming this way; he is likely to proceed direct to India from the Antipodes. Hence Hongkong's regrets. We have all watched with deep admiration this young Prince's recent activities. It would have been a joy to us all to have seen him visiting our shores.

CARRANZA'S LAST SLEEP.

A telegram from Mexico City states that official advices confirm the report that President Carranza was killed whilst asleep. He and General Molina were the only two killed.

DAY BY DAY.

IT CAN NEVER BE DANGEROUS OR IMPOLITIC TO DO RIGHT.

Miss May Lashford left by the Empress of Russia for Yokohama, where she is to be married to Mr. C. M. de Courcy.

The liner Kildonan Castle arrived on Saturday from the North with Czech troops and is now lying at the naval anchorage.

A Chinese girl, 15 years of age was yesterday injured in a motor car accident at Canton Road, Kowloon. She was taken removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The Gazette of India of 28th May, promotes Lieut. (Acting Captain) W. J. Campbell, attached 74th Punjab, to the substantive rank of Captain, with effect from 20th February.

The Hongkong Polo Team, headed by the Hon. Mr. John Johnston, which is to compete for the Keswick Cup at Shanghai, left by the Empress of Russia on Sunday. The team includes Major Timmis, Captain Beaver and Mr. J. J. Patterson.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Empress of Russia were Col. and Mrs. J. E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apcar, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. W. J. Morrison, Mr. Walter Makepeace, the well-known Straits journalist.

On Saturday afternoon a sampan bound for one of the steamers, the Tai-shan, in the harbour, capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Fortunately everyone was rescued, including a Chinese female passenger who bemoaned the loss of her property, which she valued at \$400.

The Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has just received the following telegram from Paris:—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was held on the 23rd June. A net profit of francs 16,340,000 has been announced. The paid dividend has been fixed at 14 per cent. The balance of francs 9,305,000 having been carried forward in reserve account.

The Sergeant's Mess of the Wiltshire Regt. held a successful whist drive in Murray Barracks on Friday evening. Despite the bad weather, 39 tables were occupied. The winners were:—Ladies:—1st, Miss May (150); 2nd, Mrs. Burdin (145); 3rd, Mrs. Witt (140); 4th, Mrs. Taitam (139); 5th, Mrs. Gillett (111). Gents:—1st, Sgt. Smith, Wiltshire (147); 2nd, Mr. Smith (146); 3rd, Mr. Underwood (145); 4th, Mr. Irvine (145); 5th, Mr. Roberts (139). R. Q. M. S. Miller was M. C. and R. S. M. Blake presented the prizes.

Hongkong is to be introduced to a new theatrical Company tomorrow night, when the Leyland Hodgson Revue Company, of thirty artistes, will appear. This talented party, which comes direct from London, is only playing two nights here at present, as it is on its way North. The booking is going strongly at Moutrie's, and we have no doubt a large house will gather to give a hearty welcome to the Company, as Hongkong theatre-goers have pleasant recollections of Mr. Leyland Hodgson when he was here some time ago in another Company.

When charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Police Court this morning with snatching an umbrella from a Chinese woman in a jewellery shop, a Chinese thief stated that he was only performing the gallant act of picking it up from the floor for the lady who had dropped it. The Magistrate then requested him to cast his mind back over a period of five years and endeavour to call up a scene in Victoria Goal in which he was depicted as a convict serving a term for a criminal offence. "Five years ago I was a youngster who pursued the honest trade of a hawk," replied the thief to his worship. A sentence of three months hard labour was inflicted.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR.")

"Who studies trade, he studies all."

Accomplished merchants are accomplished men.

The financial situation in the Colony is still bad, and there is no prospect of an improvement for another four months. Week after week there percolates the news of some big local firm being in financial distress. There is a strong report that one important firm has suffered a heavy loss in silk. An American firm, that has branches throughout China, is reported to be "in the soup," whilst another American firm has also suffered a serious loss in tinplates and wolfram. One of the oldest firms in Hongkong has cut out its export department, and is now going seriously into machinery, as it thinks there is a big future for machinery in China. Another European firm has lost an enormous sum in rice.

The "fly by night" firms (a very happy Americanism) that were reported to be in trouble over rice have most of them succeeded in settling their accounts by paying the Chinese dealers a third of the difference in cash and another one-third in promissory notes payable within two years, while the dealer has agreed to forego the remaining one-third of the claim. In some cases the arrangement was that one-third be paid in cash, and the remaining one-third by monthly instalments. One firm that has been speculating rashly in rice is reported to be in very serious financial straits, with liabilities amounting to three-and-a-half-million dollars and assets amounting to three or less than three millions.

A very curious feature of the whole of this sorry business is the fact that most of these "fly by night" firms, realising that they were "going under," speculated in raw sugar. Like drowning men, they grabbed this straw, and, as fortune would have it, raw sugar boomed in price, and helped the mushroom firms that lost in rice to recover a part of their losses in sugar. Hence they have not gone to the wall. In other words, sugar and promissory notes saved the situation for our friends. The question is: Will these promissory notes ever be redeemed? It is questionable. This is an artificial tiding over of the troubles, and I should have liked to see some of these mushroom firms weeded out, for they do a lot of harm to the trade of the Colony. They have been speculating with others' money. In this case it has fallen to poor "John" to stand the brunt.

On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, the Chinese dealer has been obliged to come to a settlement with the defaulters. Some of them offered as little as 50 cents per picul as difference to the Chinese dealer in settlement, and when this was flatly rejected, many of the firms raised a cry that they would go into bankruptcy. "John Chinaman" did not care a farthing whether these "fly by night" concerns went into bankruptcy or not. He preferred to see them become bankrupt than to accept fifty cents per picul in settlement against some seven dollars per picul that had to be paid as difference on their commitments. The majority of the firms in the Colony bought rice at \$16 per picul, and at the present market rate there is a difference of some seven dollars. It speaks well of our Chinese rice merchants that they had expressed a willingness to forego two dollars per picul, take two dollars in cash, and some three dollars in promissory notes payable within two years. It is, therefore, due to the good sense of the Chinese rice merchants that a serious crisis has been averted in the Colony. All the rice claims have not been settled as yet, as they have not all matured. A lot of rice had been purchased for this month, for next and September. This goes to prove that the firms in Hongkong have been speculating and not doing a legitimate business. The Chinese dealer has been able to make the sacrifice that he has done, simply as a result of the big profits he made last year, and rather than destroy the good name of the Colony he has volunteered to forego.

bear a good portion of the loss of his speculating customers.

Havana. I am told, is overstocked with rice, and what is more, a number of mushroom firms dealing in this cereal have gone to the wall in San Francisco. It might interest some of the firms in the Colony to know that some of the San Francisco firms had sold their goods three times before they came in for their profits. Suppose "A" is the agent of a mushroom firm in Hongkong. He buys rice, say, at 10 cents a picul. He sells it to "B" in San Francisco for 11 cents, and "B" in his turn sells it to "C" in San Francisco for 12 cents, whilst "C" in turn disposes of it for 13 cents. In other words, the "fly by night" concern doing business in the Colony does not get the best price because he has not the proper agent in the States. These fellows in Hongkong are not aware of it. A merchant who has just come from the United States had a lot to tell of the rascality of some of the mushroom firms in San Francisco. Suppose, for argument's sake, that a firm, we will call it San Pedro and Guimaraes, starts out on business to-morrow as commission agents, etc. It gets hold of a Directory of San Francisco. It finds John Francis and Co. listed as essential oil merchants. It straightway writes to John Francis and Co. and offers to act as their representatives in Hongkong, and asking for banking references. A bank in San Francisco tells the firm here that John Francis is a firm of some standing. This is not sufficient, but the mushroom firm, desirous of doing business at all costs, buys for the firm in San Francisco, and eventually finds to his cost that he has been dealing with a brazen corporation. How many of the speculative concerns here know the intricacies of the standing of all the firms they do business with in the United States?

The rice market is just beginning to look up. Italy is buying, and a few orders have been placed by the Philippines. Enquiries from San Francisco have not resulted in business as the offer is \$4.60 c.i.f. per 100 lbs. for Saigon long.

The fear has been expressed that the piece-goods crisis in Shanghai would affect the market here, but this is unfounded. In Hongkong the situation in the piece-goods market is surprisingly good. The Shanghai trouble cannot affect us, as business in the piece-goods trade here is done on the local currency basis, whereas in Shanghai it is done on the gold basis. Another important thing that must not be lost sight of is the measurement and make-up. Those in vogue in the Hongkong market are quite different to Shanghai's, and what sells in Shanghai cannot be disposed of in our market. So there is no fear of Shanghai flooding the local market with piece-goods. It is a good sign that prices in Manchester and Bradford are quite firm.

The outlook in the metals market is still gloomy. There have been heavy arrivals from the United States and the United Kingdom, and consequently there is a fear that prices will recede fifteen per cent, although they have gone down much during the past three weeks. There has been a small demand from Java and other ports south of Hongkong for wire-nails, tin plates, galvanised sheets and round bars. In galvanised sheets there has been an appreciation from 16 to 22 cents per pound, and also an increase in lead, both b.b.p. and l.b., b.b.p. advancing from \$12.25 to \$13.75 per picul. Higher prices are anticipated as the stocks of b.b.p. lead are scarce in the Colony. Wire nails have gone up from \$14.25 to \$17 per keg for base sizes, this increase in price being due principally to the demand from Java and Saigon. Tin plates here are cheaper than the replicated cost. You can get tin plates here for G. \$9.50 per case, the price in America to-day being \$11.50 per case. Stocks of most classes of steel and iron products in the Colony are very heavy, and the accumulations, as a result of arrivals of cargoes from the United States and the United Kingdom, have served to demoralise the markets. There has been further decline in the price of quicksilver, from \$164 to \$153 per picul, owing to the Japanese displaying a keen desire to dump their stuff on the Hongkong market.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Do moths use wireless telegraphy? asks Hubert Stringer in the Daily Mail. This query is not nearly so grotesque as it may at first appear. During the pairing season in the month of June moths of certain species are observed to communicate with each other over distances as great as one or two miles by some means unknown. A female Vapourer moth, for instance, enclosed in a wooden pillbox, will attract males of its species from all directions. Now, it is not by scent that the position of the female moth is discovered, since the males will approach down wind; can it be by a sound of some frequency inaudible to human ears, for a female may be enclosed in a sound-proof box and the males will still unerringly find her. Entomologists so far have solved this mystery under the head of "communication by some means unknown," and there in the textbooks the matter rests. It is now high time that experiments were made upon the supposition that wireless telegraphy may afford a solution. If this should prove to be the fact it will undoubtedly be found that electromagnetic waves of exceedingly short wave-length are employed. Now, light is an electro-magnetic wave of very short wave-length; both glow-worms and fireflies emit light under similar conditions, so that there is nothing so very improbable in the emission of slightly longer, and hence invisible, waves by other insects. Observed facts seem to lead colour to the idea. Moths have antennae. These, besides acting as feelers, may serve another use—that of transmitting and receiving signals. The antennae of the female, who is the transmitter, differ in design from those of the male, who receives; that also agrees with wireless practice. Moreover, the male moth, when approaching the female, is seen to alight often in an uncertain manner swinging his antennae much as an operator swings a wireless direction-finding frame to discover from what direction signals emanate. Tests could easily be carried out. The first would be to enclose the female in a box of metal or wire gauze, which would cut off any wireless waves. If then males consistently did not come to that box, this fact would tend to support the wireless theory. Definite proof, however, could only be obtained by making the moth's "signals" audible. Assuming that the antennae of the female are the transmitters, a rough idea of the length of the wave used could be obtained by calculation; a diminutive circuit could then be constructed to act on the moth-signals by "interference" and make them audible in a telephone receiver.

Successful aeroplanes of very low horse-power have been produced, but so far there is no instance of a machine being flown by man-power for any distance although there have been many attempts to manure without an engine (observes the Children's Newspaper). Experiments have been carried out by a French aircraft company for some time with a kind of bicycle with wings, but no great success has attended their efforts, the machine only rising from the ground and hopping for a few feet. Another rather ingenious machine has been invented by a Stirlingshire farmer. It has wings that flap like a bird's and therefore no propeller is necessary. The motive power is supplied by the working of the aviator's legs, which must be a very tiring operation, and so far the inventor has succeeded in rising on a few feet. Even if aeroplanes can be made to fly successfully without an engine, such flying, although within the reach of all as regards expense, is hardly likely to be popular, for it will be hard work. Machines with engines of small horse-power will be the back-garden aeroplanes of the future.

The publication of his correspondence with Lord Robert Cecil, of which he expresses disapproval, is not Lord Curzon's first unintentional appearance in print. Years ago (says the Star) when he was Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, he amused himself by commenting in the margin, in terms far from complimentary, on the grammar of a dispatch from a very distinguished public servant in the Far East. His horror, when he discovered that his criticisms had been circulated as marginal comments with the Blue Book may be imagined.

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Prices: \$2.75 to \$12.50 each.

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GIRL "SLAVES."

A CHURCH COMMENT.
Church Notes (St. John's Cathedral magazine) has the following:

It will be remembered that after the meeting of the C.E.M.S. on March 9th, when Rev. H. R. Wells gave an address on Chinese Girl Slaves, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting of the Church of England Men's Society desires to press upon the Government the advisability of registering all cases of girl adoption with a view to the ultimate abolition of the condition of Girl Slavery." The Resolution was forwarded to the Government and following letter was received:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong.
12th April, 1920.
Sir, With reference to your letter of the 12th March, 1920, I am directed to inform you that the Government is unable to adopt the proposal of your Society for registering all cases of girl adoption and moreover is unable to agree that a condition of Girl Slavery exists in Hongkong.
I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. FLETCHER, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary, St. John's Cathedral Branch, Church of England Men's Society.

It is a pity that the Government will not take the step proposed; it is the least that ought to be done. Although slavery may not legally exist in this Colony, a girl can be bought and sold and she can be beaten by her owner. If that is not slavery, it is difficult to know what is.

HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

FAREWELL TO-NIGHT.

There was again a big audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night when this talented Company put on a special vaudeville show. Every item was greatly enjoyed and there were repeated demands for reappearances. It was a splendid all-round show, and it went with the real Saturday-night swing.

To-night the Company make their final bow to their supporters in this Colony and a crowded and enthusiastic house will no doubt give them the hearty send-off which this popular Company deserve. The artistes may be relied on to give of the very best.

CHURCH NOTES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ITEMS.

We take the following from Church Notes:

The Church in the Colony sustains a heavy loss through the departure of Mr. Fleming who has been transferred to Amoy. He has been the active and energetic superintendent of the Cathedral Sunday school, besides being treasurer of the Church of England Men's Society, and a server and sidesman. He has shown the greatest interest in the Children's Service and some time ago presented a very handsome banner to the Sunday School.

Mr. Vanstone's Resignation.—Our readers will regret to hear that Mr. Vanstone, who for the past seventeen years has been a well known figure at the Cathedral, has been forced by advancing years to resign his post of Verger. He has invariably been punctual and energetic in the discharge of his duties and it will not be easy to fill his post. Perhaps none but the clergy realise how much the smooth working of Cathedral services is due to the quiet and unobtrusive work of the Verger. The Chaplain would be glad to hear of any one likely to take the post.

The Cathedral Hall.—A donation of \$1,000 has been received for the Cathedral Hall from Messrs. Reiss & Co., \$10 from Capt. Grant and \$10 from Capt. and Mrs. Branch (8th instalment) making the total received for the building fund \$33,815.

The excellent appearance of Cathedral brass work is due to the exertion of those ladies who toil on Saturday mornings to polish the brasses and who look after the flowers and linen. We are glad to welcome as new helpers, Mrs. Gumpertz, Mrs. Dathan, Mrs. Rapson and Mrs. Shewell.

and this, together with the fact that the Company are including the tit-bits from the whole of the repertoire and several novel features, should make to-night's performance a memorable one in every way.

It is now exactly four years ago since Mr. Humphrey Bishop first brought a Company to Hongkong and it is to be hoped he will not stay away for so long again. Mr. Bishop informs us that they are sailing to-morrow for the Madras for Singapore, and that they then intend playing through the Malay States, afterwards making their way to South Africa, in which country they played so successfully two years ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

DOG AND MANKIND

Sir.—When I read the paragraph on Saturday, of a European throwing a puppy into the Harbour, I was deeply moved in my heart and had only wished that the European in question had not stepped into the shop at all and purchased the puppy as his pet-to-be. Without doubt it was a most disgraceful act of his, but after a careful reading of the account and consideration of the whole matter, I think it was due to a fit of temper that he committed the foolish and cruel act. As he is now on the high seas and had only stayed with his ship for a few days, I guess that he had seen the big notice posted up in the wharves prohibiting owners bringing their dogs across the harbour. I might say here that such an order caused no public comment, as when it is the wish of anyone to bring his dog over to Kowloon or vice versa, a permit from the Veterinary Surgeon gives him the "pass." In the case of the European, when he was going over to his ship with his puppy, the Indian constable on duty at the wharf was right in bringing the man up to the station for further details, but the station people, being Europeans, ought to have known better, and instead of advising the man to leave his puppy in the shop from where it was bought, pending a permit from the Veterinary Surgeon, should have told the man to go back to his ship at once, and have prevented his puppy running wild.

I was rather disgusted with "Jojo Gutz" for his letter on Saturday. He was quite on the wrong side in his ideas, and I strongly advise him, if he is either a dog lover or owner, to please refrain from mentioning the word "shooting." "Jojo Gutz" seemed not to agree with me when I said something about the auctioning of unclaimed strayed dogs. I should like to ask him what else is to be done to them. Dogs are the companions of man. How goes the passage in the Holy Bible? It says, "Yea, Lord, for even the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table." This gives an illustration, which we can picture to ourselves that dogs are also humane as well as we men are. Yours etc. M. T. S. Hongkong, July 4, 1920.

SIGNS THAT SEEM SERIOUS OFTEN DUE TO A SIMPLE CAUSE.

The debility, nervousness and distress which inevitably follow when the blood becomes thin often lead the victim to believe that he is suffering from serious organic malady. Heart flutterings, a nervous cough, and indigestion are common symptoms in cases of thin blood or anemia. Such symptoms are apt to frighten the sufferer into the belief that there is something radically wrong with his heart, lungs or stomach, and the ensuing worry only serves to further reduce his vitality.

Generally, what is needed at such times is a blood-builder that will tone up the impoverished blood. Once the blood has been restored to strength it will carry vitality to every part of the body, and the patient will be surprised to find that his heart again becomes normal and the rebellion of the stomach stops.

Dr. Williams' pink pills contain the elements necessary to make new blood and, as the nerves depend upon the blood for nourishment, it follows that in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable, including cases of rheumatism, after-effects of influenza, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and nervous debility.

To many thousands of people struggling against weak nerves, faulty digestion and broken health without finding strength from ordinary medicines, Dr. Williams' pink pills have restored vigorous health and renewed joy of living during the past thirty years. Let them do the same for you. Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills. Get a supply from your druggist, or send \$1.50 for one bottle (\$8 for six) to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road Shanghai. A free book containing much useful information on the restoration and maintenance of health will be sent you in response to a postcard request to the above address.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

NEW SHIPMENT EX S.S. "CARDIGANSHIRE"

Selected Fillets - 60 cents per lb.
Finnan Haddocks - 50 cents per lb.
Selected Kippers - 40 cents per lb.
Red Herrings - 30 cents per lb.

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85 cents per lb.

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SCOT ENGINEER'S SAVINGS

REMITTANCES FROM CHINA.

In the Scottish Court of Session (First Division) on May 18 there was mentioned an action in which John Logan, marine engineer, 23 Bridge Street, Dumbarton, sued his daughter, Mary M'Master Logan, 148 West Bridge, Dumbarton, for payment of the sum received by her as a beneficiary under the trust disposition and settlement of her mother, the pursuer's deceased wife. The pursuer on a visit to this country from China in 1896 married the defender's mother, and the defender was the only child of the marriage. He returned to China.

His wife died in 1910 and he never saw his daughter until 1918. While he was in China he sent his wife monthly remittances. Part of the money was used for the maintenance of herself and her daughter, the balance being put in the bank. When the wife died she left a will by which she left the accumulated bank balances to her daughter. The pursuer now sued for the amount on the ground that the money in question was his. The defender disputed this and claimed that the money was the savings of her deceased mother. In the Outer House Lord Ormiston found for the pursuer and gave decree for £237, 14s. The defender reclaimed to the Inner House. The Division adheres to the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary with expenses.

NOTICES.

BATHING COSTUMES.

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& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA KALYAN	8,100	21st July.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	5,900	6th July.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS EASTERN	4,500	20th July	Ma'bour via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TORILLA KALYAN	9,000	8 July, 10 a.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
		13th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Messengers not more than 12 ft. 11 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Carry to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI M. (Calling Manila) Sun., 4th July, at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI M. (Calling Manila & K'ung) Sun., 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Calling Manila & K'ung) Mon., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at noon.

YTO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Java, Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 5th July.

SHINYO MARU ... End of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Beginning of August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 8th July.

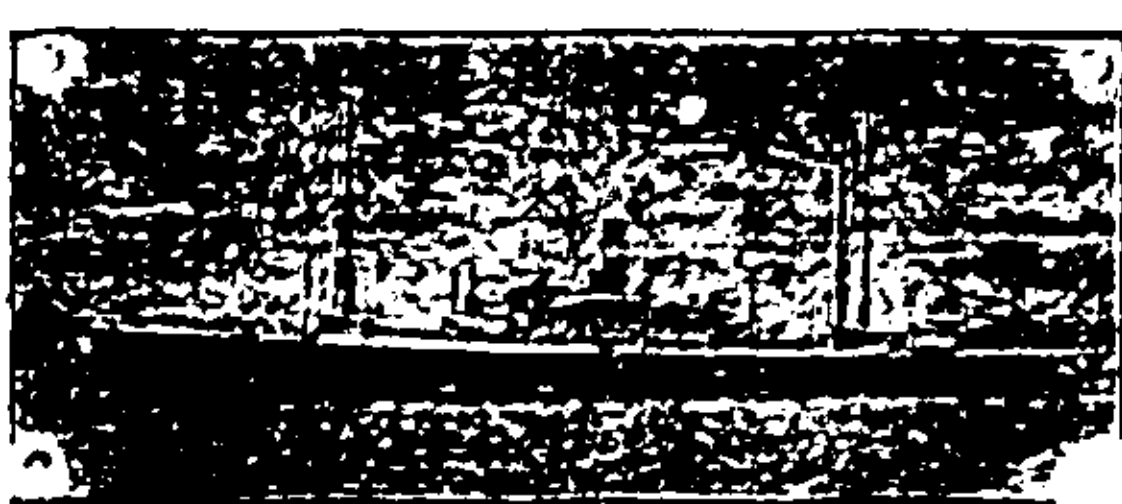
TENSIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

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Steamer	Type	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tissarak	Java	13th July	19th July	Japan.
Tijmanook	Japan	15th July	19th July	Java.
Tijlilong	Java	19th July	24th July	Shanghai.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

Direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIM, LAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 11th July.

"ALPS MARU" ... 7th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

about Sunday, 18th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beg. of August.

SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fort-

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and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection

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"ARIZONA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports; San

Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 13th July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

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passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.

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TAIYUAN	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.

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S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

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FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 10th July.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 4th August.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 12th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 16th September.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 5th July.

For JAVA, "AMARANG"

Sailing on or about 13th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apex Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Loongang	Fri., 9th July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 6th July at 3 p.m.
SRANGHAI	Hopsang	Thurs., 8th July at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hingsang	Sat., 10th July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoikow	Taksang	Tues., 13th July at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to

Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta

steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted

with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between

Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through

tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued

all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by

vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from

both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers

and cargo, calling at Hoikow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and

Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation

for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton,

Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov.

between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about July 6th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM, MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Holchow	6th July at 4 light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Linan	6th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th July at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tamio	10th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	10th July at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suyang	13th July at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO		
& TIENTSIN	Kueichow	13th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July, 3, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 6th July at 2 p.m.
Hainong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 9th July at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 13th July at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., L. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION"	via Suez	7th July.
"CITY OF ORAN"	via Suez	27th July.
"PAELING"	via Suez	6th Aug.
"MINOCHOW"	via Suez	6th Sept.

Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Fort Bayard the French steamer HANOI came in yesterday with 300 tons for Hongkong. —Mooring C 14.

The s.s. MADRAS arrived yesterday from Kobe and Moji with 564 tons for India and 409 tons for the Colony. —Mooring A 3.

Coal was consigned here by the M. B. K. vessel SANKA MARU (3,143 tons) from Milke, by the O. S. K.'s TOYOAKI MARU (3,019 tons) from Milke, and by the O. S. K.'s SHINNO MARU (3,800 tons) from Keelung.

The DILWARA came in yesterday from Bombay with 435 tons of general merchandise for the Colony and 1,915 tons for the North. She brought 44 first-class and 15 second-class passengers. —Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

From Lamingham the P. & O. vessel LAHORE consigned here yesterday 2,911 tons of general cargo for the North 1,265 tons for Hongkong. —Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

From London the CARMEN-THENSURE arrived yesterday with 7,000 tons of general merchandise for the North. —Mooring A 1.

H. M. T. KILDONAN CASTLE arrived here on Saturday from Vladivostok with 1,639 Polish troops.

The Blue Funnel PYRRHUS came in on Saturday from Liverpool with 1,350 tons for Hongkong and 3,875 tons for the North. She carried no mails. —Mooring Holi's Wharf.

From Rangoon the s.s. HANG MOH brought this morning 400 tons for Hongkong. She carried 1,345 deck passengers. —Mooring B 7.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

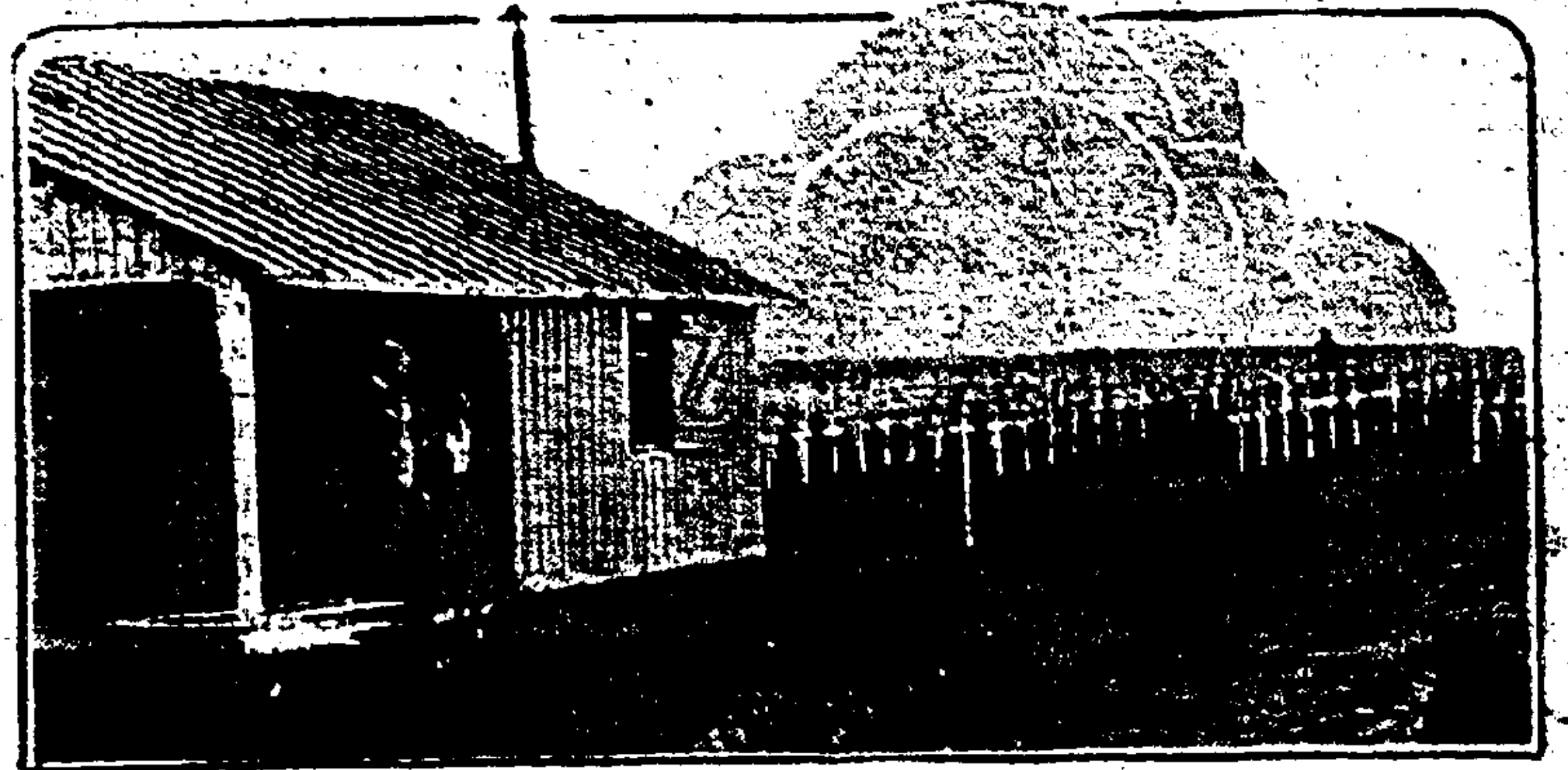
The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGATO M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 15th June, and is expected here on the 8th August.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



THE EX-KAISER.

Above is the latest snapshot of the ex-Kaiser of Germany, taken recently in Holland.



AMERICA'S FALLEN.

View taken at the Berry cemetery, near St. Quentin, showing graves of U.S. soldiers and a Y. W. C. A. rest home erected to accommodate visiting relatives and friends of the fallen.



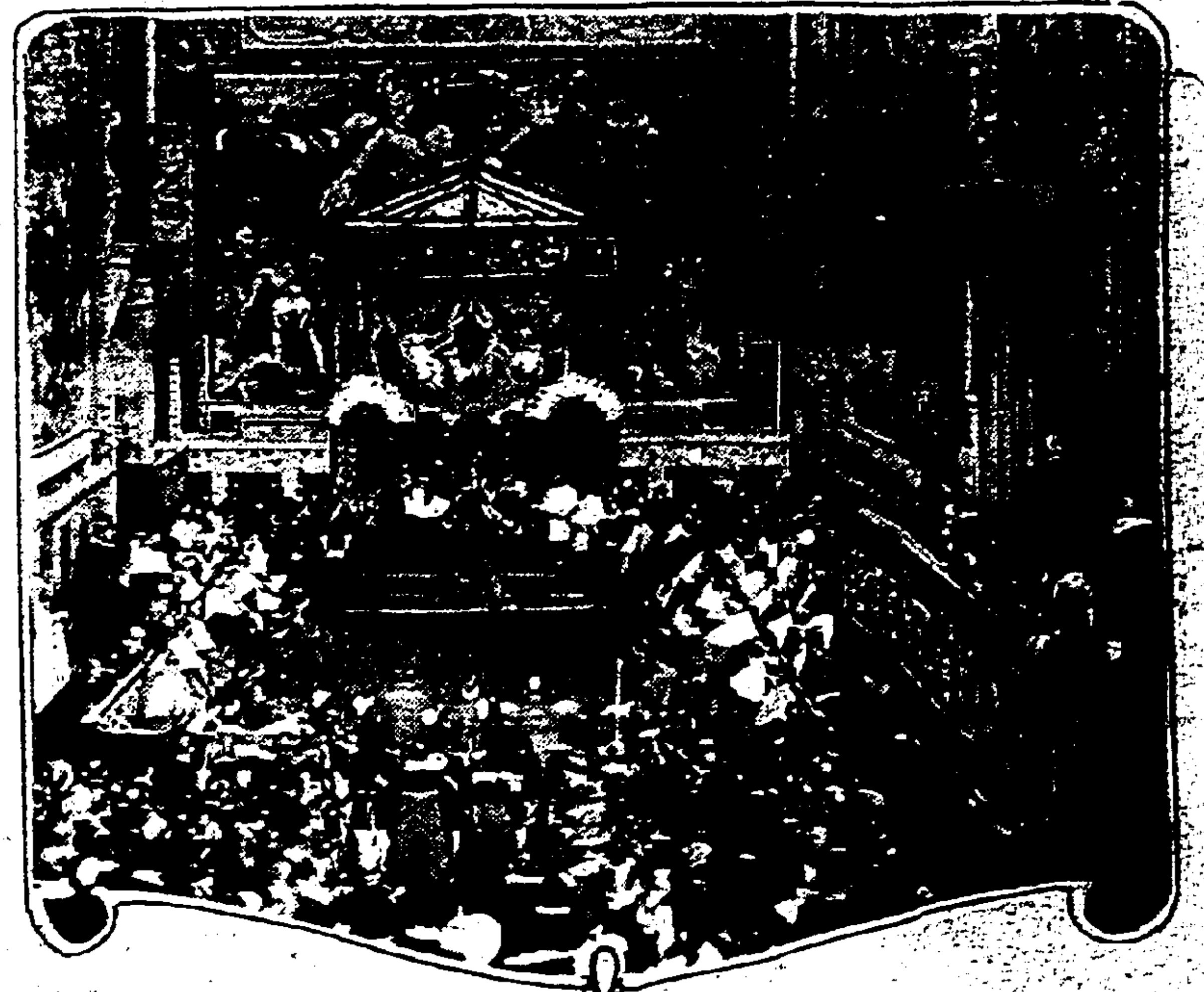
CHAMPION WATER POLO TEAM.

The San Francisco Olympic Club's water polo team, champions of the United States by virtue of a 5 to 4 victory over the Illinois Athletic Club, which will probably be sent to Antwerp as a part of the United States team to compete in the Olympic games.



LADY CABINETEER.

Dr. Gertrude Baumer, who was recently appointed Home Minister in Germany. She is said to be the only woman Cabinet member in the world.



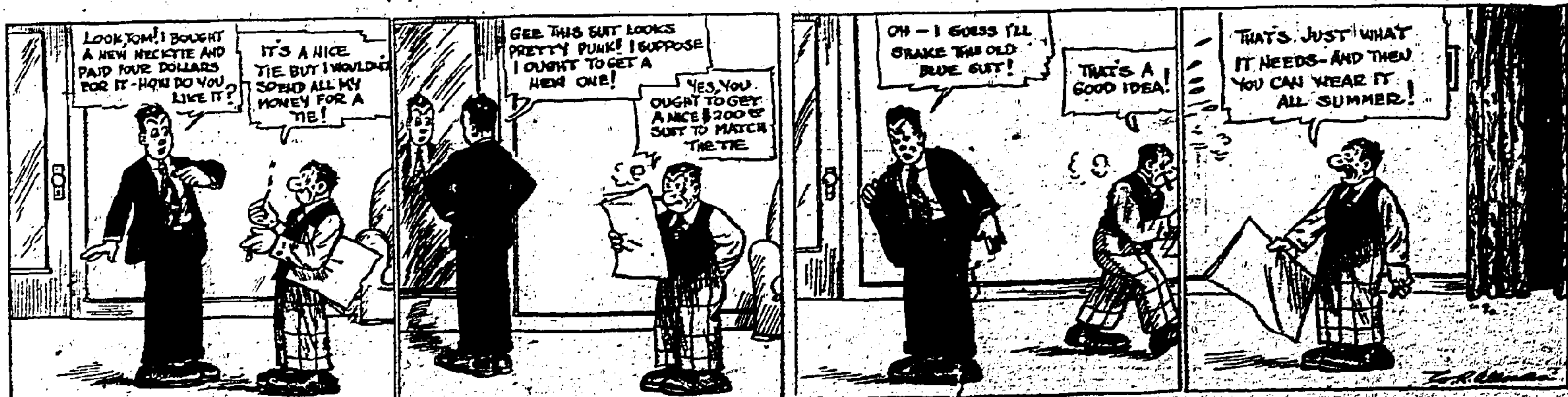
NEW CARDINAL.

Pope Benedict is here seen conferring the cap of office on Cardinal Giovanni Solerillo, Roman of Spain at the Vatican.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Knew Wilbur's Financial Condition.

BY ALLMAN



AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$13,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

& Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureau.
American Business a Specialty.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "HASSAYAMPA"

SAILING MIDDLE OF JULY.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones

5th floor
Hotel Mansions.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "TUBA" August.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "BAARN" September.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" 15th July.

"WEST IVAN" 30th July.

Further sailings to be announced later.

Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common

points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing: 7.15 a.m. daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 6 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions

or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Sons, Booking Agents, 11, Elbury Street.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Ruecia from Yokohama.

Cotrucho Steam Africa Cable

line, 11, from Vladivostok.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter Brouner, Carlton Hotel,

from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.

Youngkannan Loehing Co.,

from Shanghai.

Yuhong, from Shanghai.

Kwangsinghong, from Amoy.

Arthur Nielson, from Kobe.

Lee Bros, from Kobe.

Chifonghong Wonyekai, from

Shanghai.

Kwathiangsat, from Amoy.

Wingtungchong, from Shang-

hai.

Shiaki, 82 Stanton Street 2nd

Floor, from Amoy.

R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home,

from Shanghai.

Shiutee, from Kobe.

Hon tre, from Amoy.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent,

Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Singapore, from London.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in

Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

Total 42.11 Below 21.4 Below

From 1919 1919 1919

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 12, Gracechurch Street, London E. C. 4

Authorized Capital £1,000,000

Paid Up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,000,000

BANKERS.

The Bank of England

The London Joint City & Merchant Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES.

Bombay

Calcutta

Canton

Cebu

Colon

Hankow

Hongkong

Kobe

London

Lyons

Manila

Peking

Rangoon

Shanghai

Singapore

Sourabaya

Tientsin

Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange

business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per

cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on

Fixed Deposits at rates which may be varied

on application.

C. L. BAKER.

Acting Manager

7, Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

頭東亞銀行有限公司

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Directors.

Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee

Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee

Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee

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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK

Capital \$4,000,000.

Surplus \$1,100,000.

Head Office, New York U.S.A.

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SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

MANILA

PEKING

HANKOW

CANTON

CHANGSHA

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association
and Guaranty Trust Company
of New York Travelers Cheques,
sold by us, payable throughout
the world.

D. M. BIGGAR,

Hongkong Manager.

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(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Funds 3,197,400.00

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HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21
Connaught Road Central Branches and Sub-branches all over
China and Correspondents in San
Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Branch—The National
Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irving

Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking

Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved

securities.

Special facilities for Home

Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at

the following rates—

For 3 months 3% per annum

For 6 months 4% per annum

For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

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Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee

Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee

Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr. L. K. Lee, Mr.

